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FALL AND WINTER.
JOHN H. STALLMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
NO. 25 MONROE ST.,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Would call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of

Fall and Winter Goods!
COMPRISING: CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, MELTONS, VESTINGS, SCOTCH COATINGS, DOMESTIC CASSIMERES, Which will be made to order on the shortest possible notice.

At Reduced Prices!
To make room for our Spring and Summer Stock. Also, a complete assortment of Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Hosiery, Suspenders, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Drawers, Scarfs, Collars, Gloves, Ties, Undershirts, Traveling Bags, &c., &c., &c.

THOMAS HUGHES,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 35 Cor. Monroe & Water Sts.,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Would respectfully call the attention of his patrons and the public generally to his extensive and carefully selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,
Now being received, and to which he is daily adding from the EASTERN MARKET.
A FULL LINE OF
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, HOSIERY, TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c., &c.
Always on hand, an elegant assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,
Of our own Manufacture, and made
EQUAL TO EASTERN WORK,
Constantly in stock and for sale at
VERY LOW PRICES.
FALL AND WINTER.

JOHN L. RICE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
NO. 38 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.
Would respectfully call the attention of his customers and the public generally to his large and complete stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
Consisting of all kinds of Foreign & Domestic CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, MELTONS, BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, &c.
The most complete stock of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
In the city, which will be sold cheap. Call and examine before purchasing.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER
At the shortest possible notice.
I have secured the services of A. J. Adams, one of the late firm of A. M. Adams & Co., who will be pleased to see his old customers at this house.
FALL AND WINTER.

CHAS. PFAFFENBACH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 75 Main Street,
CENTRE WHEELING.
Would call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his large and elegant stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of
Shirts, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Drawers, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, Undershirts, &c., &c., &c.
W. M. GLENN & SON'S
IMPORTERS & JOHNSON OF
GROCERIES,
70 & 72 VINE STREET,
CINCINNATI.
Have a full supply of New Crop NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES, And other Staple and Variety Goods. See 7th T. & S.

The Wheeling Intelligencer.

VOL. XVIII. WHEELING, W. VA., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 22, 1870. NO. 129.

VIRGINIA.
The Virginia bill has at length passed the Senate; but when it goes back to the House its own father will not recognize it. First they put in a new body, and then they put in a new preamble. It reminds us of the celebrated boy's knife. First the boy lost the handle and got a new one put on. Then he lost the blade and got a new one put in. Another boy found the old handle and old blade and put them together; and then the question was who had the knife? Now the question is, what has become of Mr. BISHOP's bill?

MR. SHERMAN. Minister to Portugal, not being able to resign himself to the banishment of life in a city that had no banishment, and "no cakes and ale," but earthquakes and ill health, has come back and resigned, and WILL CUMMACK, of Indiana, has been appointed to take his place. The gubbe of geese once saved Rome, but the gubbe of the Portuguese didn't save SHERMAN from exile, and may equally disagree with CUMMACK. If so, come back! come back! he cries with grief. Across the stormy water.

IF WHAT THE WHEELING INTELLIGENCER says, and every intelligent person knows, is true, that the late amendment to our State Constitution is a nullity, then the removal of the Voter's Test Oath is not such a slow process.—*Forbidding Gazette.*
If the Gazette please, we never said what is here attributed to us. What we have said is this. The amendment to our State Constitution undertook to do two things: 1st, to say that certain persons should not be citizens, and 2d, that they should not be voters. The persons who that amendment says shall not be "citizens" are citizens, nevertheless, because the XIVth Article of the Constitution of the United States makes them so. The persons who are disfranchised by that amendment are not disfranchised by the article referred to, or by any other provision in the Constitution of the United States. As we understand, therefore, the Amendment to our State Constitution, so far as it attempts to disenfranchise rebels is a nullity; but so far as it disfranchises them, it is not a nullity, but is a part of the organic law of the State and must so remain until it is repealed in the prescribed method. Will the Gazette please correct its misapprehension of our position.

STAMPS AND BUNCOMBE.
Some of the leading Democrats in the House evidently have a realizing sense of the propriety of the 15th Amendment. The consummation of that measure, as we have had occasion to remark before, exhausts the political capital of the Nasby wing of the Democratic party; for it withdraws the negro finally from American politics and breaks the Democratic bank. It is doubtless in anticipation of this catastrophe, that some of the Democratic leaders in the Legislature are paving the way for a grand campaign next summer on the "Postage Stamp" Question. The "constitutional" protests are being filed and the record made. Mr. Wheat, of Morgan, with his accustomed promptitude, raised this question a couple of days ago, and a part of two days sessions have been spent in proposing on the one hand, and opposing on the other, the expenditure of a sum equal to \$10 for each member of the House in sending out through the mails the copies of annual public reports printed for the information of the people of the State. Yesterday the debate waxed so warm that even the arrival of the dinner hour did not abate it; and after the session was over an informal discussion of the great question went on, and "stamps" or "no stamps" was the all absorbing topic about the State House and hotels. The adjournment till Monday gives the members a fine opportunity to "ram" for a great campaign on the stamp question, and we shall be disappointed if the week don't open with a regular field day. Under such circumstances, we naturally approach the subject with becoming modesty; yet, as a disinterested outsider we do feel moved to put in an ear. Let us, if possible, in a brief way, get at the merits of this controversy. To begin with the laws of the State have wisely provided that the condition of its public concerns shall be exhibited in annual "detailed statements," and reports and messages of its officers, and that for the general information these shall be printed in sufficient number and circulated among the people. The method of procuring this circulation is not very satisfactory and needs to be improved; but we are to deal with it as it is. These documents are not furnished to members as a private entitlement; legislators are simply made the medium of their distribution. The reports are apporportioned between the two Houses and between the members of each, to be sent out as they direct, because it is considered that the most equal and general distribution can be made in this way amongst those for whom these documents are printed. Now it must appear at a glance that the necessary expense of this distribution is not one that can be justly taxed upon the private means of the members. The documents are neither printed nor sent out for their individual benefit, and it is quite tax enough on them to perform the labor of directing them. There is no more reason for them to pay this expense out of their own means than there is to ask the Secretary of State to incur the personal expense of sending out the Journals or session acts or any other documents which are distributed through his office. Whether members get pay enough to afford this expense, has nothing to do with the merits; though they do get but begrudgingly pay, barely enough for their hotel

bill. But if their pay were ever so large, it could make no difference in the principle involved. This expense, whatever it may be, is a legitimate charge on the treasury, and if members pay it they do more than either justice or law requires. We should not regard it proper for a legislative body to pay the postage on the private correspondence of its members; and because distinction could not be made between that of a private and that of a public character, should think it judicious to leave the member to pay the postage on all his correspondence. Nor is it judicious to make the members disbursing officers for the postage on documents. But the Sergeant-at-Arms who is sworn and under bond to protect the treasury, should be furnished the means and directed to post pay all public documents prepared for the mails under direction of the members; and if some directed more documents and others less, it could make no difference; though it would doubtless be well to name a limit.

Nothing can be plainer, we think, than that money employed in this way would be no addition to the "compensation" of members of the Legislature.

There is no lack of authority to provide the necessary funds. While it requires a bill passed by both Houses to appropriate money, either House may by resolution direct the application of money duly appropriated. It is under this authority that the Sergeant-at-Arms of each House furnishes its clerks, its committees and the members with the pens, ink, paper, envelopes and materials which they use for both public and private correspondence. It would be a curious inquiry how these gentlemen who have such very constitutional consciences on the subject of postage on documents sent out for public benefit, can reconcile it with those highly sensitive monitors to write private letters with public pens, on public paper, and envelop them in public envelopes, and then have them carried to the post office by the pages paid from the public treasury. Yet they do, and some of us are told, who are most scrupulous about this postage, do not hesitate to carry to their private rooms for private use respectable quantities of stationery, furnished by the Sergeant-at-Arms quite as much in violation of law and constitution as the payment of this postage. According to the finely drawn argument of Mr. Davis, is not this adding to their "compensation"? Possibly these are the "other emoluments" referred to in that gentleman's resolution; and if so, he at least is consistent.

Three things seem, therefore, very clear. 1st, That a method which takes charge of these documents after the member has directed them, and stamps them at the expense of the State for transmission through the mails, is in no sense whatever increasing the compensation of the member, and therefore, not by any sort of construction open to "constitutional" objection. 2d, That there is precisely the same statutory authority for this as for any other expense the House may see fit to incur, to be paid out of the appropriation for expenses of the Legislature; that the authority in both cases is sufficient, and if it were not easily made so by the two Houses; 3d, That the expenditure for this postage on public documents is a proper and judicious one, as it is a very modest one in its proportion, and, we may add, 4th, That about one more round of discussion will consume time costing quite as much as the postage that would be saved if the opposition should be successful.

MISSISSIPPI.
Election of Senators—A Colored Senator for the Short Term.
MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.

A special despatch to the *Adelphi* from Jackson, Miss., says: The Legislature elected Gov. Alcorn U. S. Senator for the long term, beginning March, 1871; Gen. Ames for short term, W. H. Reaves, colored native, educated in Ohio, present State Senator from Natchez, was elected for the term expiring March, 1871, to which Slavery was elected but not admitted. The Legislature adopted resolutions memorializing Congress to remove the political disabilities from all Mississippians, and to present by Reaves together with his credentials as U. S. Senator. The Legislature adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the admission of the State.

MISSOURI.
The Colored People and the Schools.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.

The trustees of the estate of John P. Darby, late of this city, filed an action against James H. Lucas, to break, if possible, a sale by Darby to Lucas of Darby's building corner of Olive and Fifth streets, valued at \$300,000. It was proved that Darby was solvent when the sale was made and Lucas had good reasons to know it. The Colored Educational Convention, at Jackson City, presented a bill to the Legislature asking for the establishment of colored normal schools and to grant separate schools for colored children in different school districts, and until this is done that colored children be permitted to attend the present schools. Concurred in.

HAYT.
NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

A Hayt correspondent of the 20th ult., says that the United States war steamer arrived here on the 20th, her commander James H. Lucas, to break, if possible, a sale by Darby to Lucas of Darby's building corner of Olive and Fifth streets, valued at \$300,000. It was proved that Darby was solvent when the sale was made and Lucas had good reasons to know it. The Colored Educational Convention, at Jackson City, presented a bill to the Legislature asking for the establishment of colored normal schools and to grant separate schools for colored children in different school districts, and until this is done that colored children be permitted to attend the present schools. Concurred in.

The Latest News.

XLth CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.
HOUSE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to a proposition that Judge Watrous, of Texas, provided he resign, shall be paid his salary for the remainder of his life. In case he refuses to resign, the President will be authorized to nominate an Associate Judge to discharge his duties. This course is suggested by the fact that Judge Watrous is now considered disqualified by mental disability.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Wm. Cumback, of Indiana, Minister resident at Buenos Aires; Shubalanger resignd; E. S. Nadel, of New Jersey, assistant secretary of legation at London; vice Baidan resigned.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day examined C. J. Osborn and Richard Schell, of New York, in reference to the gold panic.

The Committee on Ways and Means reduced the duty on molasses from 8 to 6 cents. They will also reduce the duty on sugars, lard and coffee, leaving the bulk of duties on manufactures generally unchanged.

Mr. SCHENCK, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, obtained leave for that committee to sit during the session of the House, and at the same time notified the House that he expected very early next week, probably Monday, to report to the House a revision of the tariff bill, and that after its being reported and ordered printed, he would move the first fitting opportunity to go into Committee of the Whole, and take up the revision of the internal tax law.

Several private bills were passed. When the morning hour expired the House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. Judd in the Chair. The intention of the House was to give Mr. Butler an opportunity to make his speech in reply to the speech of Mr. Wilson, of Ohio, who was first entitled to the floor in Committee, insisted on his right, and declined to yield the floor to Mr. Butler, or any other man, a change of programme which caused a good deal of laughter. Mr. Wilson then proceeded to address the Committee on the interests of agriculture.

Mr. ELA addressed the Committee in favor of a reduction of tariff duties on all material that enters into manufacturing.

Mr. CONYER addressed the Committee on the question of the finances and against any reduction of the currency.

Mr. TOWSEN addressed the Committee on the subject of the census, contending that the census was not redundant.

Mr. STORVORSSON addressed the Committee on the same subject.

The Committee rose and the House at 4:30 adjourned with the understanding that the session to-morrow be for debate only.

SENATE.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

Memorials of army officers for the increase of pay for 1866, Army and Navy, were laid before the Senate, and given audience to women; petition for the abolition of the franking privilege; presented and referred.

Bills introduced and referred: By Mr. PATTERSON, to abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and provide for a Bureau of Education; Mr. POMEROY presented an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, submitting to the States the following article to be known as the 16th Amendment: which, when ratified by three-fourths thereof, shall be part of the Constitution of the United States. The basis of suffrage shall be that of citizenship, and all active and naturalized citizens shall enjoy the same rights and privileges of elective franchise. Each State shall determine by law the ages of citizens and time of residence required for the exercise of the right of suffrage, which shall apply equally to all citizens and shall make no laws in regard to the time and place of holding elections. It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

The Virginia bill was taken up. During the discussion which followed Mr. THURMAN reviewed the reviewers' course in connection with the reconstruction policy of Congress in which he called for the rule against personalities.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. SCHENCK's remarks the CHAIR stated the question to be upon the pending amendment of Mr. DRAKE to admit Virginia upon fundamental conditions, by prohibiting any change of her State Constitution, and by giving her the right to vote under the same who are now entitled to vote, except in punishment for crime, but permitting any other alteration in the Constitution prospective in its effects in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. A vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. DRAKE, which was adopted. Yeas 31.

Mr. DRAKE moved to further amend by imposing the further fundamental conditions that it should never be lawful for said State to deprive any citizen of the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude of rights to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of other citizens. Amendment adopted—yeas 30, nays 29.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment to impose further fundamental conditions that no citizen of the United States shall be deprived of his rights to hold office under the constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him any other qualifications for office than such as are required of other citizens. Amendment adopted—yeas 30, nays 29.

Mr. MONROE moved to substitute for the preamble adopted by the House, another setting forth that the people of Virginia had adopted a constitution which is Republican, and the legislature elected under it had ratified the 14th and 15th Amendments, and the performance of these acts in good faith was the condition precedent to representation. The proposed substitute was agreed to, yeas 30, nays 29.

The bill was then read the third time, and the yeas and nays ordered on its passage. Before the vote was taken, several Democratic Senators explained why they should vote against the bill, which was passed, yeas 47; nays 12. A strict party vote.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the currency bill was taken up and laid over in its order.

The Senate at 5:30 adjourned till to-morrow.

Baltimore Market.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.

Provisions—Unchanged.

Wheat—Very quiet; held at \$1.01.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.
LONDON, Jan. 21.

Much anxiety has been felt for the safety of the steamship Great Eastern. A vessel which arrived yesterday brings news that she was spoken on the 5th of December in the South Atlantic Ocean.

FRANCE.
PARIS, Jan. 21.

Serious Strikes of Operatives—Troops called out.

Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, is dangerously ill.

The strike of the operatives at La Creutzot still continues, and is making a profound sensation throughout the country on account of the large number of workmen concerned in it. It is feared by the Government that the example the strikers have set will be followed elsewhere, and this is not all. It was supposed the strike was brought about by the revolutionary agents, and this idea is strengthened by the fact that the numbers are increasing and their demands becoming more and more unreasonable. La Creutzot is one of the greatest iron manufacturing towns in Europe, and this defection of workmen is entailing heavy losses, which increase every day. The primary cause of the strike was a change in the general director of affairs there, to which the workmen objected. They petitioned for a re-instatement of the old directors, which was refused.

A dreadful accident, the nature of which has not transpired, occurred there yesterday, whereby several miners were killed. This has had the tendency to renew the general excitement.

Semi-official journals state the troubles at La Creutzot have been greatly increased by the distribution of intense radical journals among the workmen.

M. Schneider, President of the Senate and one of the largest proprietors of the works, had arrived there with several companies of troops. Others are now on their way.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Midnight.
It is now thought that the strike at La Creutzot will not endanger the peace of the country. There are some hopes that a compromise will be reached to-morrow. A force of 2,000 infantry cavalry has already arrived at La Creutzot.

One of the editors of the *Revue Socialiste*, who it is alleged helped to ferment the disorder at La Creutzot, has been arrested. The legal proceedings against the proprietors of the radical journal *Reforme* have been terminated. Three of the editors were sentenced to imprisonment for six months and the manager for seven months. It is thought the trial of Rochefort will merely result in a fine of 100 francs.

ROME.
ROME, Jan. 21.

Arch-Bishop Druelwape of Mechlen, who is at the head of the infallibility party in the Ecclesiastical Council, has been appointed primary of Belgium.

The German Bishops in attendance at the Ecclesiastical Council had a meeting to-day and resolved that unless the members in the dioceses be taken into consideration in the vote held in the Council, they will return home in a body. Their action has caused much excitement.

NEW YORK CITY.
The Coming Man.
NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

Prince Arthur and his party are to arrive in the American Hotel at noon to-day, via the Hudson Railroad. The British Minister and the reporters will receive them at the depot, and escort them to their apartments at the Brevoort. The best apartments in the hotel have been engaged, and the establishment is on tip toe with the expectation that the British guests will be well received.

THE BROOKLYN TOY.
The brokers in Wall street who forgot to pay the tax on their money-making capital, are now rapidly discharging their obligations to the Government to-day. One of the legal representatives of a broker paid \$100,000 into the court on behalf of his client, and other checks are to be paid in to-day. It is believed that the whole amount to be paid by the brokers against whom proceedings had been commenced, will be over \$1,000,000.

SPECULATION REDEEMED OFF.
It is stated that some four millions worth of stock in the Rock Island Railroad have been quietly put on the market in Wall street, much to the disgust of certain speculators for a rise in that stock.

THE THUNDER OF THE VIRGINIA CASE.
The Tribune this morning prints the Fifteenth Amendment, and says: "Now let Georgia speak, and then let us see how much longer the advocates of secession and delay in Congress can withhold the admission of Virginia Representatives and Senators, which alone is needed to give validity to her already recorded vote and make the Fifteenth Amendment a part of the fundamental law of the land."

LATER—THE COMING MAN ARRIVED.
Prince Arthur and suite arrived at the Hudson river depot at 12 M. He was met by Minister Thornton and suit, and took carriages and drove at once to Brevoort. Ellen Rebecca Nutt, convicted of manslaughter in killing Thos. H. Barrett, was sentenced by Judge Hayes to imprisonment in the State prison.

LOUISVILLE.
Execution of Kriel—Pretence in a Dying Condition.
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21.

William Kriel was hung to-day. He ascended the scaffold with a quick, light step. Though his neck was not broken the culprit died quite easy, for in eight minutes his pulse ceased to beat. Fully ten thousand persons witnessed the execution.

George D. Prentice the veteran editor, is again prostrated and in a dying condition.

NASHVILLE.
The Pillow Murders—Award of the Murders.
NASHVILLE, Jan. 21.

Information received here from North Alabama, states that the murderers of Granville and William Pillow publicly announced their crime some days ago and left the country. Family troubles appear to have been the cause of the murder.

The Senate to-day, passed, on its final reading, the House bill regulating the Tennessee bank notes for taxes, and providing for burning them.

THE NORTHWEST.

Telegraphs down—News from the Indian Country.
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.

A special from Omaha dated yesterday, says passengers from the west report more than fifty miles of telegraph lines, including railroad and commercial lines, are almost entirely demolished by the recent blizzard. A large force is rebuilding as rapidly as possible. No communication yet west of Grand Island.

A letter from Fort Laramie says that a band of Indians captured forty head of cattle from a herder named Mills on the 14th. The papers report the arrival of the agent of the Montana Crows from Fort Parker, in the Yellowstone Valley the Indians are all contented; General Sully has caused the erection of a substantial mill and farm houses; it is expected that the Indians will help to cultivate the soil next spring. Gen. Angur has just received official information from Fort Randall, that there is no doubt that the Pawnee Killers have been engaged in the massacre of Buck's surveying party, on the Republican river last August; eight of the whites were killed in the first attack; several escaped but were subsequently murdered by another band of Indians.

Cuban Advances—Reported Submission of Two Rebel Chiefs.
NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

The Spanish Consul in this city is in receipt of a dispatch conveying the intelligence that the two insurgent chiefs, Cova and Carrillas, have abandoned the cause of Cuban independence, and have issued a proclamation in favor of the Spaniards.

Cuban advances continue to furnish details of the progress of hostilities in Cuba. There has been heavy skirmishing all along the line, with victories on both sides. The Spaniards continue to shoot prisoners in cold blood.

The sugar arriving at Havana from the interior is of a very inferior quality. But few good lots have arrived, and the merchants are complaining.

KANSAS.
Kansas Congressmen Asked to Resign.
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.

Resolutions were introduced in the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, asking Senators Ross and Pomeroy and Representative Clark to resign, as their influence has been impaired by circumstances growing out of the impeachment trial, and a disposition for lavish expenditures on the part of one of them. The resolutions were referred to a special committee.

Commercial and Financial.
New York Money and Stock Market.
NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

At an interview to-day between the representatives of the Stock Exchange and the President of the Rock Island Railroad Company, relative to the reported issue of new stock by that company; the President admitted that the directors last June, issued 20,000 additional shares, and assigned as a reason for the Directors not having called the stock Exchange, that the issue as required by Article 3 of By-Laws, that it was inconvenient and expensive to do so. The governing committee of the Exchange this p. m. received reports upon this investigation and concluded to strike the Rock Island stock from all lists. The Long Room was treated to some lively gossip this p. m., in regard to the new shares. It is stated that Daniel Drew had transferred 34 certificates of 1,000 shares each into certificates of 100 shares each, and delivered the same, having previously sold the stock. This announcement caused it to rise 1/4 for common and 80 for preferred stock.

MONEY—Quiet and easy at 5 1/2 per cent on call; chiefly 5 per cent.

STERLING—Quiet; 108 1/2.

GOLD—Lower; opening at 120 1/2; advancing to 121; closing at 120 3/4.

CLEARANCES \$2,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Steady and lower.

United States 4's of 1881, coupon, 112 1/2; 1881-82, 112 1/2; 1882-83, 112 1/2; 1883-84, 112 1/2; 1884-85, 112 1/2; 1885-86, 112 1/2; 1886-87, 112 1/2; 1887-88, 112 1/2; 1888-89, 112 1/2; 1889-90, 112 1/2; 1890-91, 112 1/2; 1891-92, 112 1/2; 1892-93, 112 1/2; 1893-94, 112 1/2; 1894-95, 112 1/2; 1895-96, 112 1/2; 1896-97, 112 1/2; 1897-98, 112 1/2; 1898-99, 112 1/2; 1899-00, 112 1/2; 1900-01, 112 1/2; 1901-02, 112 1/2; 1902-03, 112 1/2; 1903-04, 112 1/2; 1904-05, 112 1/2; 1905-06, 112 1/2; 1906-07, 112 1/2; 1907-08, 112 1/2; 1908-09, 112 1/2; 1909-10, 112 1/2; 1910-11, 112 1/2; 1911-12, 112 1/2; 1912-13, 112 1/2; 1913-14, 112 1/2; 1914-15, 112 1/2; 1915-16, 112 1/2; 1916-17, 112 1/2; 1917-18, 112 1/2; 1918-19, 112 1/2; 1919-20, 112 1/2; 1920-21, 112 1/2; 1921-22, 112 1/2; 1922-23, 112 1/2; 1923-24, 112 1/2; 1924-25, 112 1/2; 1925-26, 112 1/2; 1926-27, 112 1/2; 1927-28, 112 1/2; 1928-29, 112 1/2; 1929-30, 112 1/2; 1930-31, 112 1/2; 1931-32, 112 1/2; 1932-33, 112 1/2; 1933-34, 112 1/2; 1934-35, 112 1/2; 1935-36, 112 1/2; 1936-37, 112 1/2; 1937-38, 112 1/2; 1938-39, 112 1/2; 1939-40, 112 1/2; 1940-41, 112 1/2; 1941-42, 112 1/2; 1942-43, 112 1/2; 1943-44, 112 1/2; 1944-45, 112 1/2; 1945-46, 112 1/2; 1946-47, 112 1/2; 1947-48, 112 1/2; 1948-49, 112 1/2; 1949-50, 112 1/2; 1950-51, 112 1/2; 1951-52, 112 1/2; 1952-53, 112 1/2; 1953-54, 112 1/2; 1954-55, 112 1/2; 1955-56, 112 1/2; 1956-57, 112 1/2; 1957-58, 112 1/2; 1958-59, 112 1/2; 1959-60, 112 1/2; 1960-61, 112 1/2; 1961-62, 112 1/2; 1962-63, 112 1/2; 1963-64, 112 1/2; 1964-65, 112 1/2; 1965-66, 112 1/2; 1966-67, 112 1/2; 1967-68, 112 1/2; 1968-69, 112 1/2; 1969-70, 112 1/2; 1970-71, 112 1/2; 1971-72, 112 1/2; 1972-73, 112 1/2; 1973-74, 112 1/2; 1974-75, 112 1/2; 1975-76, 112 1/2; 1976-77, 112 1/2; 1977-78, 112 1/2; 1978-79, 112 1/2; 1979-80, 112 1/2; 1980-81, 112 1/2; 1981-82, 112 1/2; 1982-83, 112 1/2; 1983-84, 112 1/2; 1984-85, 112 1/2; 1985-86, 112 1/2; 1986-87, 112 1/2; 1987-88, 112 1/2; 1988-89, 112 1/2; 1989-90, 112 1/2; 1990-91, 112 1/2; 1991-92, 112 1/2; 1992-93, 112 1/2; 1993-94, 112 1/2; 1994-95, 112 1/2; 1995-96, 112 1/2; 1996-97, 112 1/2; 1997-98, 112 1/2; 1998-99, 112 1/2; 1999